

Intimations.

WHY IS

ARMOUR'S BEEF JUICE

PREFERRED TO ANY OTHER MAKE BY THE PHYSICIAN AND PUBLIC.

BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT GOOD RESULTS FOLLOW ITS USE.

A SPECIALITY FOR INVALIDS.

REQUIRES NO DIGESTIVE EFFORT.

THE PULSE QUICKENED

AND THE HEART'S ACTION STRENGTHENED.

INVALUABLE IN THE SICK ROOM.

SOLE AGENTS—

WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1896.

Today's
Advertisements.HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED AND
REDUCED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 PER CENT, or \$1.00 per Share, DECLARED at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY, the 1st February, 1896.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1896.

KIUNGCHOW DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 11.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MIDDLE CHANNEL
BUOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MIDDLE CHANNEL BUOY in HAINAN STRAIT has DISAPPEARED.

Due notice will be given when it is replaced in position.

C. J. PRICE,
Acting Harbour Master.

Approved:
J. E. SCHÖENICKE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Klungchow, 27th January, 1896.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"ACHILLES"

Captain Harvey, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st February, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1896.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)

THE Company's Steamship
"TANTALUS"

Captain Hannah, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 3rd February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1896.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"DAPHNE"

Captain J. Samuelson, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.)

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, KURACHIE, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE,
FLORENCE, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS, also to NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN.)

THE Company's Steamship
"GISELA"

Captain G. Mili, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th February.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship
"CHINGTU"

R. Innes, Commander, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engine Room. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A daily qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1896.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufacturers.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1896.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES
AND
SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS.

with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1896.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters or Editorial matter to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and it therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms on request on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph is a member of the Telegraphic Union, and is therefore in communication with all the principal telegraph offices in the world.

Advertisements are accepted for insertion in the Hongkong Telegraph at the following rates:—

For the first insertion, 10s. per line; for subsequent insertions, 5s. per line.

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On January 30th at his residence on Khlong Mai, Bangkok, J. J. CAUVET, late of the Siamese Survey Department.

At Bangkok, on the 30th January, STEPHEN SILVA, of Colombo, Ceylon.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1896.

WHY NOT?

"Master Mariner's" letter published in this journal on the 27th instant drew attention to a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Our correspondent, after stating that with a tax of 25 cents a ton on all shipping entering this busy seaport there ought to be ample funds to provide lights, beacons and buoys for marking dangers in this harbour and the approaches thereto, asked—"Why should we not have a light on Kowloon Point, with a red sector over Dunnall Rocks, and a stone or pile beacon on each side of them?" In our humble opinion the Government can show no valid reason why there should not years ago have been a light on the Dunnall Rocks and a stone or pile beacon on each side of them. The happy-go-lucky methods of the Government are regrettable from many points of view, which are too well known to need repetition at this juncture. Suffice it to say that in view of the fact that shipping is, as Mr. E. MACINTOSH once said, the life-blood of the Colony, the failure of the Government to render the navigation of the harbour and its approaches as secure as money and trouble can possibly make them is alike as discreditable as it is wholly unjustifiable and ill-becoming the greatest maritime power the world has yet known.

Our correspondent, who, be it remembered, is the commander of a steamer trading out of this port, hinted that had the Dunnall Rocks been properly marked and had there been a guiding light at Point Kowloon the fine brand-new steamer *Onyang* would, in all probability, have been navigated safely into port instead of coming to grief on the rocks on which the *Dunnall* came a copper a few years ago, and he suggested that the Channel Rock and the recently discovered rocks in the Lyee-mun Pass should also be properly marked. We cordially agree with "Master Mariner" for we think it regrettable that it should be necessary—and it certainly is necessary—in this year of grace to have to call attention to such matters. If the British flag had been flying here only about ten years there might be some excuse for a lack of proper aids to navigation, but seeing that we have been in undisputed possession of this island for upwards of 50 years the absence of the aids to navigation mentioned by our correspondent is a matter that merits the earnest and prompt consideration of all who are interested in the shipping trade of this third seaport of the Empire.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, January 29th.

Austria and Italy are seeking to effect a reconciliation between Great Britain and Germany.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is believed that a tacit agreement exists between Russia and Turkey for a Russian occupation of Armenia to restore order and for Russian support to Turkey in the event of certain occurrences, such as the British fleet entering the Dardanelles.

LORD HAMILTON ON THE SITUATION.

Lord Hamilton in a speech said that he was confident an honourable and satisfactory settlement of the Venezuelan question would be arrived at, thanks to the conciliatory attitude of the United States. He further said that Great Britain would oppose all interference with her colonies in South Africa with the whole of her united force.

FROM BANGKOK (Times).

CECIL RHODES OUT OF AFRICA.

LONDON, January 16th.

The "Hon. Cecil Rhodes has started for England.

DR. JAMESON GOING TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 16th.

Sir Hercules Robinson and President Kruger have finally arranged that Dr. Jameson and the other officers captured after the recent battle shall be conveyed as prisoners to England, for trial.

The rest of the prisoners will be handed over to the British Government to be dealt with as it deems fit.

THE MEKONG SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, January 17th.

The Anglo-French agreement with regard to the Mekong was signed on Wednesday. The Mekong becomes the French boundary up to the Chinese frontier, and Great Britain and France undertake to refrain from any armed advance upon the valley of the Mekong. But Siamese territory east and west thereof is excluded from this clause.

FROM L'AVOIR DU TONKIN.

THE SENATE.

PARIS, January 17th.

M. Loubet has been appointed President of the Senate.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, January 18th.

M. Floquet died this morning.

[Floquet, Charles Thomas, a French politician, born at Saint-Jean-de-Los, Oct. 1, 1838, studied at the College St. Louis. Called to the Bar in 1861, he was engaged in a great number of political cases. When Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried at Tours for the murder of Victor Noir, M. Floquet pleaded successfully for damages on behalf of the family of the victim; and he was also successful in obtaining the acquittal of M. Courmes, who

was tried at Blois in 1870 for participation in a plot against the Government. In Feb. 1871, M. Floquet was elected representative of the Seine in the National Assembly, but soon resigned his seat, the reactionary press accusing him of having relations with the Commune, and of being its agent in the provinces during the second siege, a charge which was formally contradicted by him in the Assembly. The Government, however, arrested him at Blois, and he was confined at Pau until the end of June, 1871. In April of the following year he was elected to the Municipal Council, and again in 1874. In the senatorial elections of Jan. 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate, but obtained a seat in the second chamber in Feb. After the Act of May 16, 1877, he was one of 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence in the ministry of M. de Broglie. Re-elected in the Oct. following, M. Floquet, who possessed great talent as an orator, took an important part in the debates of the new session. At a public meeting held in Havre in 1880, M. Floquet made an energetic speech in favour of the separation of Church and State, as also for the suppression of the Senate. In 1881 he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber. On his nomination as President of the Seine in 1872, he was obliged to resign his seat, but shortly re-entered the Chamber as Member of the Opposition, having, on account of grave differences between him and the Government, sent in his resignation as President. He was the principal author of the proposition for the expulsion of all the members belonging to the royal families which had reigned in France, and depriving them of all political rights. In Jan. 1883, urgency for this proposition was carried in the Chamber by a large majority, but the matter went no further at the time. On the fall of M. Ferry from power and the accession of M. Brisson, M. Floquet was chosen as President of the Chamber, a post which he held for some years. At one time he was one of the editors of the *Temps* and the *Sigle*. He being supposed to have cried to the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., when a guest of the Emperor Napoleon III., "Vive la Pologne, Monsieur!" was in the black books of Russia till 1888, when a formal reconciliation took place. In July of that year he fought a duel with General Boulanger, severely wounding him in the throat with his sword. The same day M. Floquet met the unveiling of a statue of Gambetta. On Feb. 1888, he persuaded the Chamber to re-establish the *scrutin uninominal*. Three days later the Government retired on the question of "revision" of the constitution brought forward by M. Floquet, and he and his colleagues resigned on the 14th. At the general election of Sept. 1889, he was returned for the first division of the eleventh *arrondissement* in Paris, beating a Boulangerist opponent by a large majority. On Nov. 16, he was again elected President of the Chamber, and retained that position for the three succeeding sessions. In 1892 his name was mentioned in connection with Panama, and he was not re-elected to the Chamber in 1893.]

GERMANY AND CHINA.

In our issue of the 29th instant it was stated that our correspondent at Amoy had wired us as follows:—

"Amoy, January 29th.

4.50 p.m.

"Nothing of importance has occurred here. I am sending a report by the *Italian*."

The same evening at 9.30 our correspondent telegraphed that German naval officers had planted four flagstaffs on Quemoy Island and that the German flag was flying on the said island.

The letter mentioned in the first telegram as having been forwarded by the *Douglas* liner *Hattian* reached this office this morning, and therein our correspondent (who wrote the letter before he despatched the 9.30 p.m. telegram) states the Germans had, at time of writing, erected a flagstaff on Quemoy, and the German flag was then flying on the island. It is clear, therefore, that our correspondent obtained further information on this subject after posting his letter, and, with a view to preventing any misunderstanding, lost no time in wiring the gist of it to us.

In the course of a day or two we shall doubtless receive a letter from our correspondent confirming the news contained in his second message of the 29th instant, and furnishing us with interesting information relative to the exact state of affairs at Amoy and Quemoy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. Porpoise is now at Chuenpo.

THE Onka Beer Company has declared a dividend of 15 per cent for 1895.

H.M.S. *Immortalité* will probably arrive here from home to-morrow afternoon or Sunday forenoon.

A CRICKET match, Universelles and Public Schools v. the World, will be commenced at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

MR. ROLIN JACQUEMYNS, Adviser to the Siamese Foreign Office, returned to Bangkok from Europe on the 21st instant.

H.M.S. *Humber* sails for Nagasaki on or about Tuesday next, with stores and supermermaries for the *Edgar*, *Spartan*, *Pique* and *Rainbow*, which will be at Nagasaki about the 15th prox.

THE Full Paper Mill Co. increased its capital to 250,000 *yen* the year before last, but so great has been the increase of its business that it is now prepared to again add half a million *yen* to the capital of the company.

THE annual meeting of the Hongkong and South China Marine Benevolence Fund Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Wor. Bro. G. C. Anderson presiding in the absence of Right Wor. Bro. the Hon. C. P. Chater, the President of the Fund. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Right Wor. Bro. the Hon. C. P. Chater, President; Wor. Bro. Z. C. Rav, Vice-President; Wor. Bro. S. J. Handley, Treasurer, and Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gonnin, Secretary. The accounts showed an expenditure on charity votes during the year of \$1,116. The funds in hand now amount to \$16,194.

THE defaulting cashier of the Netherlands Trading Society, for whose arrest a handsome reward was recently offered, has been caught in Singapore and duly extradited in accordance with the orders of the Siamese Government.

We read in the *Stam Observer* of the 19th instant that Major V. Hoffmann (German Black Hussar) and Count V. Mielechynsky, both members of a tiger-hunting party, accompanied by two servants, arrived at Bangkok on the 18th inst.

MR. JEROME K. DYER, who visited the Far East in 1894 on behalf of an Australian syndicate and exhibited a large quantity of Australian preserves, wines, etc., in the City Hall, arrived at Bangkok on the 21st instant on a commercial mission.

At the Harbour Office this morning the charge of assault on the high seas, preferred by a seaman of the *Highland Forest* against Capt. Dermody, was called on before the Harbour Master. The case was dismissed as whatever assault occurred, was, in the opinion of the Harbour Master, necessary to preserve proper order and discipline.

On the 29th inst. a German officer arrived at Amoy from the North to inspect and report upon the fortifications of the port and its approaches. The Mandarin of Amoy had notice that this official was about to visit the port and prepared quarters for him, but after calling on the German Consul he notified the official that he preferred to put up at the German Consulate.

MR. GEORGE M. PORTCOUS, Superintendent of the American branch of the Bertillon system, has brought an action for libel, fixing the amount of damages at \$100,000, against the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, on the ground that pictures published in its November number, purporting to be photographs of a professional criminal, are really excellent likenesses of himself. The *Cosmopolitan* claims that there is no libel, as it never knew Mr. Porteous.

At a regular convocation of the United Chapter, No. 1341 E.C., the following Companions were elected for the ensuing year:—

M. E. Zimmere, E. Comp. T. Spafford.
H. " F. Powell.
J. " W. H. Arnsd.
F. " F. R. Gable.
S. E. " W. M. Thomson.
S. N. " H. Hoyle.
P. S. " W. H. E. Smith.
Steward " C. Rae.
D. of C. " H. J. Lacey.
Janitor " J. Maxwell.

THE Cup-He played off yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley between "A" Company, R.B., and the Hongkong Football Club resulted in a victory for the latter by one goal to nil. The football Challenge Cup now being competed for was on view yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley. It is a silver cup of great weight, ornamented in a highly artistic manner in the best Chinese style. Pastoral and nautical scenes are depicted on the exterior, while the interior is coated with a layer of highly-burnished gold.

COFFEE seems to be the coming thing in some of the Straits Settlements, where the trees bear well for 15 years and more. There is a small coffee plantation in the Matsang District which is said to be an ideal one, and the trees are like the healthiest in the State and bear superbly. It is the property of a Malay. On the Jebong Estate, too, some of the plants planted in March last are said to be already in blossom. It has been said that coffee planting on low land is a mistake, and that the trees soon wither away. The *Perak Pioneer* is given to understand that the idea is erroneous, and that some trees planted in the Magistrate's compound at Parit Puntar, some fifteen years ago, are still in splendid condition and bearing excellent berries.

THE ability of Chinese officials to suppress piracy is beautifully exemplified in the following report of the Ningpo correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary:—"Quite a flotilla of armed steam-launches came into port the other day. We hear they have been procured by the Governor to put down piracy on the Chekiang coast. One still remains here; it is of course anchored here, off the city, where piracy does not prevail! The *Chinist* went down to the mouth of the river last week to inquire into a recent attack made on a native gun-junk by pirates. The gun-junk was, as is usual, unarmamented, its captain pocketing the pay of the men who should have been on board but were not, at which the official natives are heard to express horror, for such circumstances are so uncommon! Suffice it to say that the pirates had the best of it, and only the remains of the junk and its crew were there for the noble *Chinist's* inspection."

THE annual report of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, to be presented at the general meeting to be held this evening, shows that during the year the Institution has been carried on much as in previous years. The membership has increased, the total now being 259, which includes 104 visiting and 45 absent members. During the past year several papers relating to subjects in which the members are interested, have been read, a gold medal presented by the President, Mr. D. Gillies, being awarded to Mr. W. G. Winterburn for his paper on screw-propellers. The dances and smoking concerts were much appreciated by the members and their friends, and are being continued very successfully this year. The accounts show a balance of \$2,183.95 to the good, after paying all the expenses, which is about what the position was at the beginning of the year, and the report concludes by congratulating the members on the success attained. At the meeting this evening, a new Managing Committee, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and Auditors will be elected.

MR. LAMBERT yesterday afternoon offered for sale by auction the property at the Peak known as "Wellburn," Mount Kellist Road, which is at present bringing in a rental of \$110 a month. The bidding started at \$14,000 and rose to \$16,000 and was bought in for the present owners for \$16,250 as their limit had not been reached.

MAN-O-WARSMAN LYNCH, the murderer, told sailor Howell, Governor of Adelaide Gaol, that before he was hanged, that "he wouldn't disgrace him and would play the man"—which he did. Nevertheless, Howell had the plank put across the drop at the last moment lest Lynch's nerve might fall him. When Lynch was standing on the scaffold, after the cap was drawn over his head, awaiting the Sheriff's signal, an official moved the ponderous plank away with his foot. The harsh grating sound must have been a horrible strain on Lynch's nerves, creating the impression that the drop was going, but he never moved a muscle.

A "BLUE JACKET" of the *Narcissus* imbibed too much "fire-water" last night and ran "bows under" full speed into a Chinese medicine shop, which he broke to pieces and lightened the life out of the worthy medico who yelled murder! police! save life! etc., etc., until a policeman appeared on the scene and took "Jack" to Her Majesty's Hotel where he slept the sleep of the just till this morning. He got up just in time to put in an appearance (such an appearance!) at the magisterial *laude*, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. T. Sercombe Smith with whom he discussed the merits of *vis a la Chinole*, kill'em-at-a-thousand-yards, highland dew and goodness knows what else. The upshot was that the gallant "tar" agreed to contribute \$3 to the revenue and present a couple of Mexicans to the far-f

sum on fixed deposit with the Bank has been kept in this form of investment in view of the approaching refund of a portion of the Capital, which our collectors advise us may probably be made about the end of February. I think I mentioned at our last meeting that it was the intention of your Board to write down the book value of the steamers, and I am glad to say that we can make a beginning in that direction by writing off 5 per cent and still recommend a slight increase of dividend to shareholders. The opening of the West River is still being much talked about, and I would mention that a short time ago your Directors detailed Captain Clarke of the steamer *Hongshan* to make a journey to Wo-chow-fu, as they consider that the information he may gather and the experience he may gain will prove useful at some future time. We have also ordered two small steamers to begin the trade with, should the river be opened to foreign steam traffic. The construction of these boats will, however, be of such a nature that they can, if necessary, be employed in other directions. Before concluding, it is only to be said that I should express the sincere regret felt by the Directors for the loss by death of Mr. Dunn Poon, who had occupied a seat at this Board for several years and had been of great service to the Company in a variety of ways, notably in bringing about the arrangements under which we are now running with the Chinese-owned steamers. With these few remarks, gentlemen, unless further information be required, I would propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Captain Tillitt—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

Mr. Fenwick—Before passing that motion I should like to ask about the steamer *Hongshan*, which I see by the papers is to dock and sail out. There is a report among the Chinese that the company is paying her as much as \$300 a month to keep off the run.

The Chairman—The report is not true. The company is not paying a single cash to her or her owners.

Mr. Fenwick—I thank you for the statement. I know the report is current amongst the Chinese, and I am glad to hear it is not true.

The Chairman—I can assure you an arrangement of any sort has been made with the steamer's company. (Applause.)

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Chairman—The next business is the re-election of Messrs. Gourdin and Henderson as auditors. Will one of the shareholders propose them?

Mr. Fenwick—I beg to propose the re-election of Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Henderson as auditors.

This was seconded by Mr. Sharp and carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. I have to thank you for your attendance.

Capt. Tillitt—Before passing that motion I think the shareholders present will agree with me in passing a vote of thanks to the Board of Directors and the Company's staff for the care and attention to our business which has enabled them to place before us such a satisfactory balance. (Loud applause and "hear hear.")

The Chairman—I thank you, Capt. Tillitt and all present, on behalf of my fellow Directors and the staff, for the hearty vote of thanks you have just accorded us, and I can assure you all we will continue to do our best to promote the interests of the Company. Dividend Warrants will be ready to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

This concluded the business.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITIONS.

PRESIDENT: His Excellency Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.

JUDGES: Messrs. A. Rodger, Esq., Ed. Robinson, Esq., Referee, C.H. Thompson, Esq.

Fencing—Major E. Noel, R.B., W. H. Porcell, Esq., Referee—Staff Serg. Cosack.

Gymnastics—E. M. McNeill, Esq., W. Armstrong, Esq., Referee—Staff Serg. J. Cosack.

Time-keeper—G. A. Caldwell, Esq., M.C.—Staff Serg. J. Cosack.

Yesterday afternoon a very interesting series of competitions commenced in the gymnasium of the Victoria Recreation Club. His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., arrived punctually at 1 o'clock, and thereupon the proceedings commenced with the high jump, in which Mr. P. Hyndman was victorious, clearing 5 ft. 9 in. in a way that left little doubt about his being able to get over an inch more if put to it. Boxing then became the order of the day, Mr. Kew having the best of this first bout. After this Flegel and Hyndman, the two heavies, the former landing very heavily with his left on several occasions. Messrs. S. Bailey and P. C. Strathairn were the next boxers to put in an appearance, and gave a very interesting exhibition of the "noble art." Bailey being unusually smart on his feet and using his head very cleverly, and Strathairn closing with him several times to avoid punishment. An exciting contest followed, in which the judges and it proved a very willing one, both sides, the contestants exhibiting real fighting to their corners amidst loud applause. Bailey was declared the winner. Private Ralph and Private Owens were billed to give an "exhibition" of boxing, and they certainly succeeded in giving an exhibition of gentle pugilism in the second round, which was very businesslike. The final boxing contest was the second heat for men over 120 lbs and turned out a very merry "no hit" as Messrs. Hyndman and Cameron blitting out in true Sullivanian style, Mollihan finally coming out on top.

The prize for the fencing competition was annexed by Mr. Armstrong, who showed himself an adept with the foil. Kennett, who had beaten Silva Netto in the first round, withdrew. In vaulting the horse and the parallel bars competition Mr. H. Arthur's performance was highly creditable; Piacco, however, showed very good style, especially in the latter.

The final for the boxing catch weights will be decided this afternoon, as also the rope climbing competition, which was not concluded yesterday, and doubtless another very enjoyable evening will be spent under the auspices of the popular V.R.C.

THE RESULTS.

HIGH JUMP: P. Hyndman, 5 ft. 9 in. 1

H. Arthur, 5 ft. 6 in. 2

FENCING—First heat: H. W. Kennett beat Silva Netto.

Second heat: W. Armstrong beat A. Piacco.

Kennett withdrew from the final, and Armstrong was awarded the championship.

BOXING—Featherweight (novice), 5 stone: M. A. Flegel beat P. Hyndman.

VAULTING—Horse—The following members took part:—H. Arthur, H. E. Hayward, A. Piacco, E. Joseph, A. A. Alves, M. A. Flegel.

THE TRANSVAAL IMBROGLIO.

HOW THE DIFFICULTY ORIGINATED.

STORY OF A GALLANT FIGHT AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS.

LONDON, January 31st.

From despatches from Johannesburg, which were delayed in transmission, the following summary of the situation in the Transvaal has been prepared:—

For a long time the Uitlanders of the Transvaal have been complaining of the treatment to which they have been subjected. They have been compelled to contribute practically all the revenue of the republic, yet they have no representation or voice in the government. The Boers claim that as the Uitlanders are mainly Englishmen and outnumber them, they have given them full representation they would soon outvote them and make the republic a British colony. Intimations having been made to Dr. Jameson, Administrator of the territory of the British Chartered Company, that the British in the Transvaal were planning to revolt, Dr. Jameson made preparations for raiding the established government of the Transvaal, and about 700 men, with plenty of ammunition and little food. A letter was then sent him by the Uitlanders asking him to go to the assistance of his compatriots who were in danger at the hands of the Boers, and on Monday, December 30th, Dr. Jameson's force crossed the border, and it would seem without the knowledge of the Uitlanders of the Transvaal, the telegraph wires behind him to prevent his being ordered back by the British government. At Dr. Jameson's headquarters at Pretoria, which he proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday, but the committee appointed by the new government hesitated to go to Pretoria without safe conduct. By this time the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the border had reached Johannesburg, and his arrival at that place was expected hourly.

Meanwhile the Boers, who appear to have been fully aware of Dr. Jameson's proposed raid, met his movements by gathering together a force of 5,000 well equipped and excellently trained hunters. The Uitlanders becoming alarmed, numbers of them left town during the night in bands of 50 each, and hopes of assisting Dr. Jameson began to melt away. Later the committee of the provisional government sent the following communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony:—

"We have information that a large body of Boers has been ordered to immediately attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been connected to the agitator. Adversely affected by the news, we are in a state of great anxiety."

This caused a hurried exchange of cable messages with the Home Government, and everything possible was done to call back Dr. Jameson, but in vain. Eventually, however, the committee of the provisional government of Johannesburg went to Pretoria and had an interview with President Kruger on Wednesday evening. The President after listening to the complaints made, promised to redress their grievances, give the Uitlanders representation in the government of the Transvaal, conclude a three days' armistice with the insurgents, and thus removed any further real cause for raising men to support Dr. Jameson. In the meanwhile the provisional government retained control of Johannesburg. Germans and Americans had during this time joined the National Union, represented by the provisional government, and their example was followed by Afrikaners in general, by Australians and by the Mercantile Association, but while President Kruger agreed to grant the main demand of the committee of the provisional government, he imposed terms upon them which aroused the indignation of the people of Johannesburg when the delegation returned and reported the result of its mission. In effect it was claimed that the only thing which prevented further uprising was the "Imperial" proclamation forbidding all British subjects any way to assist Dr. Jameson. General Justice, while guaranteeing the safety of Johannesburg, if the town was kept quiet, intimated he would adopt most severe measures if any further demonstration against the Transvaal government occurred.

The Americans at Rand held a meeting at which they telegraphed President Kruger that, while they were greatly in sympathy with him, they could not help him unless he granted the demands demanded by the Uitlanders. The Rand Germans also held a meeting and sent a deputation to assure President Kruger of their sympathy and loyalty, although they supported the demand for reform in the administration of the Transvaal. They also cabled Emperor William asking him to bring pressure to bear on Great Britain in order to prevent her interfering actively in the affairs of the Transvaal. Despite the pacific attitude of President Kruger toward the Uitlanders, the news that Dr. Jameson was fighting his way toward Johannesburg raised such a storm of indignation against the Government of the provisional National Union, that a second representation was sent to President Kruger, demanding that Dr. Jameson's column be allowed to enter and leave Johannesburg unmolested, also that the government of the Transvaal agree to pay a war indemnity for the expenses incurred in the demonstration against the regime of President Kruger.

Naturally this request received no attention from the Transvaal government, and the work of suppressing the insurrection continued. Fighting between the Boers and the invaders commenced soon afterwards, near Krugersdorp, where the Boers were victorious.

Dr. Jameson's force, consisting of the British John Wouloughby, assisted by Major Gould Adams, of Matabele war fame. In addition to the strong position they occupied, the Boers outnumbered the British at least six to one. But, although the Boers were exhausted by a long night and day march without food, having expected to be met by the Uitlanders in force with all supplies necessary, they only suffered a slight reverse, losing nine killed. The Boers, however, also captured twelve prisoners. The British forces then moved southward with a view to outflanking the Boers, but the latter, massed in great numbers near Volkskloof, after moving southward on the Wednesday, British had to fight hard all night which reached Volkskloof, which is about six miles from Johannesburg, utterly exhausted, their supply of cartridges was about gone, and the men were nearly on the verge of starvation. In spite of this Dr. Jameson's men fought stubbornly until noon against a force of about 4,000 Boers surrounding them. Then the ammunition having given out, they were compelled to surrender. The Boers, however, did not hold to their word, but, after being ordered by Dr. Jameson, according to the best estimates about 150 of Dr. Jameson's followers were killed, and about fifty wounded. The prisoners captured by the Boers numbered about 500, who were taken to Pretoria. Among the wounded was Capt. John Charter Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry, in the Bechuanaland police service, who was reported to have died. Dr. Jameson was not wounded. He will be tried by court martial, and may be shot if he is found guilty of having saved President Kruger's life in his capacity of physician. He may, if Kruger can arrange it, escape with a less severe penalty, especially as the Boer loss was only said to be three killed and five wounded.

When Dr. Jameson's forces were fifteen miles away from Johannesburg on Thursday, the report of his coming and of the hard fighting going on reached Johannesburg, and caused a wild excitement and dismay. The Boers were judged to be overwhelmed on account of the fact that the Uitlanders had sent the reinforcements of 2,000 men, and ammunition and food which he expected at Krugersdorp, without which he could not be expected to fight his way to Johannesburg in face of the 5,000 skilled Boer marksmen. The utmost indignation was expressed against Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, to whose proclamation enjoining the British subjects to refrain from assisting Dr. Jameson, the British in the Transvaal had not only disobeyed, but they were also to be seen at Krugersdorp, though it is doubtful if they would be able to do so under any circumstances, so well prepared and numerous were the Boer forces. In any case, "Dr. Jam." as Jameson is popularly known, is regarded as a martyr.

There was some show of getting together a force of Uitlanders in defiance of all control, but many volunteers were got together.

The correspondence of Reuters' had a talk with Dr. Jameson and Sir Wouloughby after the surrender, Thursday last. Dr. Jameson said: "We simply failed owing to the lack of expected support. Although our allies failed us, we might yet have escaped, if the railroad had been destroyed, as the Boers, as well as ourselves, were without ammunition until an engine pulling several truck loads of ammunition and supplies arrived for the Boers. That settled it; we had neither ammunition nor food."

It was evident to the correspondent that Dr. Jameson was honest in thinking the Uitlanders were in the greatest danger from the Boers, and the correspondent says he played in at the risk of his own life and reputation in order to make an attempt to rescue them. Popular feeling in favour of Dr. Jameson is running very high. The *Times*, for instance, says:—"The march will remain a glorious tradition for the Anglo-Saxons race."

A despatch received by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday, says the arms and ammunition of the British Chartered Co.'s forces a Bulawayo have been placed in custody of a representative of Great Britain.

Berlin, January 31st.

At a special audience which Dr. W. J. Laid, representative of the Transvaal, had with Emperor William to-day, His Majesty said he did not recognize any claim of nationality by British over the Transvaal. Great Britain, by the treaty of 1854, publicly claims responsibility for the Transvaal Republic.

RUSSIA AN ASIATIC POWER.

During the summer months, when political life is at a standstill and there is no Parliamentary session to furnish material for discussion, the reading public is occasionally startled by an article in which the destruction of European civilization by some barbarous race is predicted. When such horoscopes are cast in a daily paper, they are, according to the *Literary Digest*, seldom noticed outside of that paper's immediate clientele. But often these predictions are jotted down by brilliant writers and published in leading magazines. Thus we get our Chinese scare, our Japanese scare, our Russian scare. Referring to the last-named power, a leading Danish publication declares that Europe has nothing to fear, Russia, thinks the *Politiken* of Copenhagen, has played an important part in European history. But her influence is irreversibly on the decline, and she must henceforth be regarded as an Asiatic power. As it is generally assumed that the Danes regard Russia in some measure as guardians of their independence, this article acquires additional interest. The writer says:—

"Alexander III., in his foreign policy, did his very best to escape warlike complications in Europe, and there can be no doubt that the present Czar will follow faithfully in his father's footsteps. The time when Russia played a dominant role in European politics is past. It is not difficult to come to this conclusion when we remember that her political position has been very much weakened during the last few decades. It is only necessary to review what has happened since the days of Nicholas I."

"During the time of Emperor Nicholas Russia's influence was at its height, both in Berlin and in Vienna. Frederick William IV. of Prussia acted somewhat like a vassal of Russia, and did nothing of importance without instructions from the Czar. Nor did the Vienna Cabinet as a rule, dare to act without advice from Russia, especially since Russian troops had done their part in quelling the Hungarian revolution. From 1849 to 1853 Russian influence ruled supreme in the states of Central Europe. Emperor Nicholas regarded it as his special mission to give absolutism as much play as possible; hence absolutism found itself backed up by Russia, and it is not too much to say that it was Emperor Nicholas who closed the gates to freedom in Germany, Austria, and Italy. He prevented all progressive development of the nations of Europe, and the result of Metternich, but the Autocrat of all the Russias remained to protect reactionary systems. A change, however, came when Emperor Nicholas attempted to carry out the famous 'testament of Peter the Great,' at the cost of Turkey's complete dismemberment. In 1853 the Czar regarded his power as almost unlimited, and did not expect to meet with any difficulties. England, he thought, should have Egypt and Crete, the rest of Turkey to go to Russia. But as England refused to come to terms, the Czar thought himself strong enough to carry out the project alone. He overrated Russia's military power, and forgot that his influence, predominant in Prussia and Austria, did not extend to the other side of the Baltic."

"The Russian statesman understood that their influence in Europe was at an end, and the Czar's conquests were henceforth made in Asia. There, indeed, a territorial expansion, but this very increase in Asia led to a further decline of Russian influence in Europe. Russian statesmen lost sight of the fact that Russia's military power was of 1875-78 and the Berlin Congress was another strong reminder that Russia must cease to meddle with European affairs, and the blot has certainly been taken. For the last sixteen years Russia has taken care to refrain from aggressive politics in questions relating to the Balkan peninsula. Nor is it likely that this will change in the near future, as Russian interests increase in Russia, while she is getting weaker day by day in the West. During the last time Germany was divided, and unable to put its power into the field, to-day she is not only the most ready for war, but has her former enemy, Austria, for an ally. This alliance has forced Russia to enter into a defensive agreement with republican France, and forces her to act a peaceful part in all questions of European importance."

All this is very interesting and might be accepted as dangerously near the truth were it not for the influence which the Tsar exerts in Copenhagen.

THE KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

Last November we published an Edict in which the control of the Kiangan Arsenal was given to the Ministry of War instead of, as hitherto, being with the Viceroy at Nanking. This was the work of Lin Ch'ih-shang, our ex-acting Taisai, but before long the Viceroy of the Kiangan Arsenal, naturally, it can be considered an annoyance to the Viceroy Chang Ch'ih-tung who took it as a deliberate questioning of his ability and honesty. He then, with his characteristic energy, at once telegraphed to the Ministry of War that as that body was to conduct the management of the Kiangan Arsenal through its representative Lin Ch'ih-shang, the change would allow him to apply the millions or so he annually required for that institution to improvements needed in the Kiangan Arsenal. This turn of affairs was entirely unexpected, as it was evidently intended the provincial authorities should grant the money without being given any say in the matter. Thereafter the Ministry had to give way without demur. The next step was to appoint Commissioners (the Viceroy's own *protégés*) to take an inventory of the Arsenal property, to set out how the money was to be expended, and to set out an examination into the stewardship of Lin Ch'ih-shang and his predecessors. The Viceroy Chang then gave orders that all work in the Arsenal was to cease by the end of the 15th moon (14th January) "in order that the work of taking an inventory might go on undisturbed," etc. The result of all this is regarded as a foregone conclusion, and doubtless one of the chief reasons why the Viceroy Chang against Lin Taisai will be that "the latter desired control of the institution under the Ministry of War, several thousand li away, in order that the Viceroy's authority at Nanking might not be able to discover his mismanagement," etc., etc. As Lin Taisai is, properly speaking, suspended, the Viceroy Chang has placed Huang Tso-tai of Shanghai as "Manager of the Arsenal." News has lately arrived from Peking that the Viceroy Lin Ch'ih-shang will soon start southward the Grand New Year holidays at Tientsin, and Lin K'uei-yi as soon as he takes over the reins of office from the Viceroy Chang, will naturally try all he can to restore his *protégé*. Still, even though Lin Taisai should be reinstated at the Arsenal by his patron the Viceroy Lin, he will find that he has made a powerful enemy in the Viceroy Chang, which will be a clog on his management although the latter is, as we have said, suspended.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the Balance Sheet attached to the Report of the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation, for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

31st December, 1895.

Liabilities.

Paid up capital: £10,000,000

Reserve fund: £3,000,000

Notes in circulation: £1,000,000

Current account: £1,000,000

Other liabilities: £1,000,000

Total: £16,000,000

Assets.

Cash: £1,000,000

Indian and Chinese Government securities: £1,000,000

Investments, viz.: £1,000,000

Loans and advances: £1,000,000

Other assets: £1,000,000

Total: £16,000,000

Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1895.

To: Balance brought forward: £1,000,000

Interest on investments: £1,000,000

Dividend on investments: £1,000,000

Other income: £1,000,000

Total: £4,000,000

By: Balance carried forward: £1,000,000

Dividend on investments: £1,000,000

Other income: £1,000,000

Total: £4,000,000

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

J. C. PETER, Acting Chief Accountant.

J. KRAMER, Director.

J. J. BELL, Director.

We have compared the above statement with the books, vouchers and securities at the Head Office, and with the returns from the various branches and agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

F. H. BIRD, Auditor.

S. G. BIRD, Auditor.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1896.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-seventh ordinary meeting to be held at the Company's Office, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 10th prox. at noon.

The Directors have the pleasure to present their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to the 31st December last.

1894—The balance at credit of working account, as per last report, was: £145,081.22

Deduct: dividend of 3 per share, paid in 1895: £60,000.00

Deduct: Claims under 1894 policies paid in 1895: 44,751.96

Retained profits, etc., etc., paid in 1895: 2,151.00

Balance of Profit: £19,779.26

The Directors propose that this sum be apportioned as follows:—£10,000 to shareholders as a final dividend for the year 1894 of 3 per share, and £9,779.26 as a bonus to contributors of premiums.

1895—The accounts for this year show a satisfactory result so far, the balance of Working Account being £235,656.14. The shareholders have caused to be consolidated on the moderate losses incurred to date, and the Directors propose that the usual interim dividend of 3 per share be paid.

DIRECTORS.

During the year Mr. A. G. Wood resigned his seat at the Board owing to his protracted absence from the Colony.

Messrs. Michaelson and Shebs retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

In consequence of the lamented decease of Mr. R. Lyall the Directors have appointed Mr. W. Hutton to act with Mr. J. H. Cox in auditing the accounts now presented. These gentlemen offer themselves for re-election.

A. MCCONACHIE, Chairman.

CARMICHAEL AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifth annual meeting of shareholders of this Company was held in the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon, when the following report and a statement of accounts were presented and duly passed:—

THE REPORT.

Gentlemen,—Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and statement of accounts for 1895, and consider that the year under review is as satisfactory as the preceding one.

A month back your Directors decided upon doing away with the Soda Water Factory, having an opportunity of selling the machinery at a fairly satisfactory figure. This branch of the business has never paid owing to the loss over bottles, etc., and considering the trouble experienced in collecting both bottles and accounts for bottles short, it is thought better to gradually write off all such accounts, and this year nearly \$700 has been appropriated for this purpose, being about 50 per cent. of the total.

The launch has just undergone a very thorough overhaul and the expenses of same, amounting to about \$710, are borne by Charges Account, accordingly it is not thought necessary to write anything off her this year.

For these reasons the net profits \$3,005.61 do not appear so large as last year, when they amounted to \$4,861.83. In dealing with this sum, after allowing liberally for bad and doubtful debts, providing for Manager's bonus and Director's fees, there remains at credit \$1,481.15, with which your Directors propose to pay a 5 per cent. dividend, absorbing \$1,235.75, and to carry \$245.40 to new account.

You, auditor, Mr. W. G. Humphreys, having resigned, the duties have been undertaken by Mr. G. E. Stewart.

R. E. HENDERSON, Chairman.

W. G. STEWART, Auditor.

W. G. STEWART, Auditor.

W. G. STEWART, Auditor.

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W. G. STEWART, Auditor.

W. G. STEWART, Auditor.

PEERS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Sixty years have made a wonderful difference in the views entertained by Peers towards the municipal corporations, remains a writer in one of the home papers. In 1835, when the Act which was to remodel the old, close, corrupt corporations was passed, the Lords thought that every borough with a municipality would become a centre, if not of revolution, at least of mild Radicalism—and this in spite of the element, the 1,000 qualification of the councillors, and the restricted franchise which the Upper House insisted upon. But on November 9th last a whole host of Peers submitted with gravity and decorum to take upon themselves the office of Mayor. The provincial papers are full of the accounts of the robbings, the challenges, the dilates and the goings-to-church next day, and not a word of trepidation is to be found in all. The new "Lord" Mayors pledged themselves to do their duty—either themselves or by deputy—and they had the kindest and pleasantest things to say about municipal institutions. Two members of the Government—the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Dudley—are in the new gallery, Lord Ripon becomes Mayor of Ripon, and Lord Derby presides over the enlarged city of Liverpool. The Duke of Sutherland will be able to slip into Longton easily from Trentham—by the way, was it he or his father who served as Provost of Dornoch not long since?—and other persons numerous mention will be able to write "mayor" to their names. It seems, too, that mayoral salaries may feel the boom in prices. At any rate, Cardiff, in a fit of enthusiasm, raised Lord Windsor's allowance from £350 to £380.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. Justice Williams.)

January 31st.

FIXTURES.

The following cases have been set down for the respective dates:—

Monday, 3rd February.

49—Cheong Chung Nin v. Wan Shi Tang. 111.95

110—Wan Shi Tang v. Cheong Sow San. 480.50

Tuesday, 4th February.

102—Ho Lai Shan v. Leung Sum. 136.00

130—Lau Ting Fai v. Cheung Shing. 135.53

Wednesday, 5th February.

7—Wing Cheung Lung v. Tang Kam Ling. 100.00

104—Ho Lai Shan v. Leung Sum. 136.00

130—Lau Ting Fai v. Cheung Shing. 135.53

Thursday, 6th February.

Intimations.

HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

MESSRS. SHEWAN & CO. have been appointed AGENTS for the SALE of all ARTICLES hitherto supplied by the above Company.

C. EWENS, Liquidator.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1896. [225]

MR. CHADWICK KEW.

(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE.)

HAS OPENED his Dental Rooms at No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, a few doors from Messrs. GAUFF & Co. TEETH filled permanently, from \$1.00 upwards. CROWN and BRIDGEWORK inserted and TEETH EXTRACTED.

PLATES A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1895. [125]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER is obtained by the Water Boats; as FOUL WATER is the cause of much sickness on board Ship.

We are the only Water-Boat Company in Hongkong exclusively supplying FILTERED WATER.

Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & Co.,

STEAM WATER-BOAT CO.,

18, PRINCE STREET.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1895. [35]

F. CAZANOVE,

BORDEAUX.

GOLD MEDALS

Bordeaux, 1882, Paris, 1889.

LIQUOR

OF THE REVEREND FATHER

A. KERMANN.

This ELIXIR is employed with success to restore the FORCES OF THE STOMACH and FACILITATES THE DIGESTION.

TONIC WINE

Of the Rev. Father A. KERMANN

MOKA-KINA OF DR. GÖLZ

CREME DE MANDARINE

AVELINE ANISEETTES SUPERFINE

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LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY PUT UP IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLE

A. BOURGEOIS & Co.

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR WUHU.

THE Steamship

"KANSU."

Captain Somerville, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 2nd February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1896. [230]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW."

E. Warrall, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 2nd February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1896. [142]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(FLORIO & RUBATTONI UNITED COMPANIES.)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA.

ALSO VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

ALSO BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"RISAGNO."

Captain Dieder, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th February, at Noon.

At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1896. [234]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Following the S.S. "POLYPHEMUS.")

THE Steamship

"LENNOX."

will be despatched about 4th February.

S.S. "PORT ADELAIDE" will be despatched about 18th February.

S.S. "GHAZER" will be despatched about 4th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1896. [178]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"CHINGTU."

R. Innes, Commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at Daylight.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1896. [230]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.

(Subject to Alteration.)

Mount Lebanon | Wednesday... | 12th Feb.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"MOUNT LEBANON."

will be despatched hence for HONOLULU, VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States should be in QUADRUPPLICATE; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1896. [235]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"SUNGKIANG."

Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 1st February, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1896. [233]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

Captain J. G. Speece, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 1st February, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1896. [211]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK."

Captain W. Water, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1896. [199]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"SIKH."

Captain Rowley, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1896. [236]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ORESTES."

Captain Pollard, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1896. [180]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Steamship

"SHANTUNG."

Captain Frampton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1896. [237]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A.L. American Ship

"DANIEL BARNES."

Arps, Master, will lead here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about the 13th February.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1896. [1857]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A.L. American Ship

"JOHN R. KELLEY."

Captain Chapman, having arrived, will lead here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1895. [1608]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship

"BRODICK CASTLE."

Feigerson, Master, will lead here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1895. [1632]

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "CHINA."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

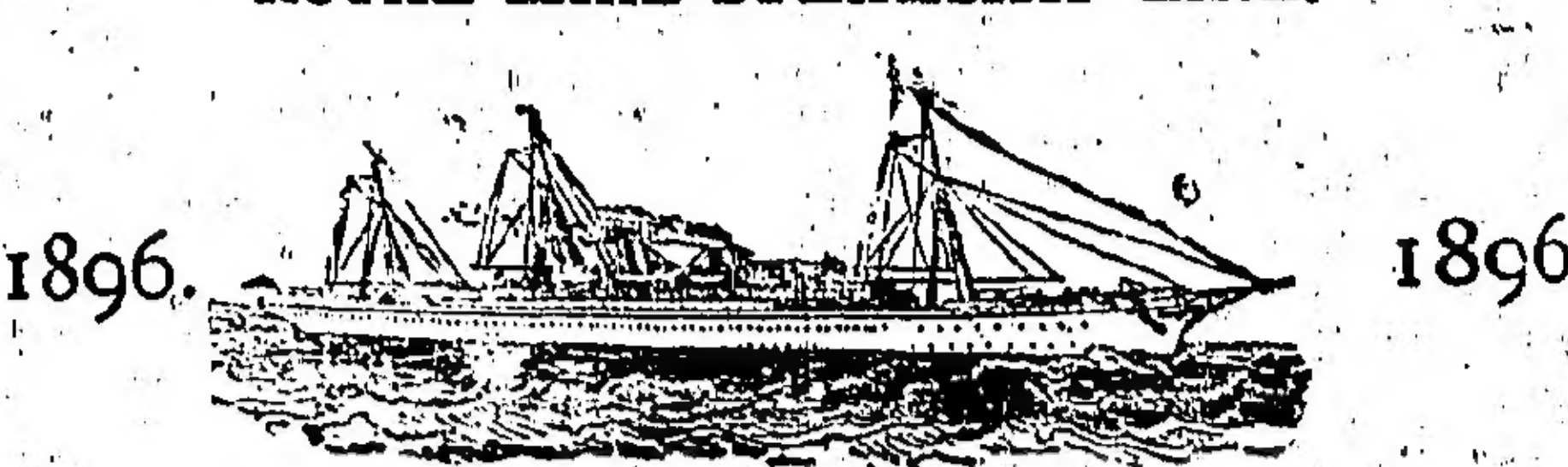
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1896. [15]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPREAD. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—4000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 19th February.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 18th March.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 8th April.

The magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Coast from the PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.